this same half-faced fellow. Shadow.—give me this man: he presents no mark to the enemy: the foeman[9] may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife: And, for a retreat,—how swiftly will this Feeble, the woman's tailor, run off? O, give me the spare men, and spare me the great ones.—Put me a caliver[1] into Wart's hand, Bardolph.

The carrying beer from the vat to the barrel, must be a matter that requires more labour than swiftness. Falstaff seems to mean, "swifter than he that puts the buckets on the gibbet:" for as the buckets at each end of the gibbet must be put on at the same instant, it necessarily requires a quick motion. M. MASON.

9 — foeman—] This is an obsolete term for an *enemy in war*. STEEVENS.

So, in Selimus, 1594:

"For he that never saw *his foeman's* face,
"But alwaies slept upon a ladies lap," &c.
HENDERSON.

[1] —caliver—] A hand-gun. JOHNSON.

So, in The Masque of Flowers, 1613: "The serjeant of Kawasha carried on his shoulders a great tobacco-pipe as big as a *caliver*."

It is singular that Shakspeare, who has so often derived his sources of merriment from recent customs or fashionable follies, should not once have mentioned *tobacco*, though at a time when all his contemporaries were active in its praise or its condemnation.

It is equally remarkable (as Dr. Farmer observes to me) that he has written no lines on the death of any poetical friend, nor commendatory verses on any living author, which was the constant practice of Jonson, Fletcher, &c. Perhaps the singular modesty of Shakspeare hindered him from attempting to decide on the merits of others, while his liberal turn of mind forbade him to express such gross and indiscriminate praises as too often disgrace the names of many of his contemporaries. Our author, indeed, seems to condemn this practice, through a sentiment given to Rosaline, in Love's Labour's Lost, where, speaking of the Princess, she says:

"My lady *(to the manner of these days)*

" In courtesy, *gives undeserving praise.*'
STEEVENS.

Mr. Grose, in A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons, 4to. p. 67, says: " That a caliver was less and lighter than a musquet, as is evident from its being fired without a rest. This is shown in a Military Treatise, containing the *Exercise of the Musket, Caliver, and Pike,* with figures finely engraved by